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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/516,451	12/02/2004	Johann Reitter	449122074800	3006

25227 7590 01/23/2007	EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2618	

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SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/23/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 10/06)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/516,451	REITTER ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	SIMON D. NGUYEN	2618

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *02 December 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are pending in the application.

　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *02 December 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2.   Claims 1-7, 10-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Eriksson et al. (2002/0164980).

Regarding claim 1, Eriksson discloses a method for transmitting IP packets

between a radio Network Controller and a mobile station in a mobile radio network

(fig.1-3, paragraphs 30-31), comprising: transmitting by a transceiver of the mobile

station (fig.1-2, paragraph 52) an IP packet that includes a TFCI to the BTS (part of

RNC); a transceiver of the BTS (the transceiver of fig.2 is also within the BTS or RNC)

stored a plurality of TFCIs, wherein the transceiver of the BTS selects a new TFCI for

appropriate configuration of the received TFCI (the new TFCI selected by the

transceiver of the BTS is obviously a second coder-decoder indication); and forwarding

the IP packet, which includes the second TFCI (figs 1-4, 6, 11-14, paragraphs 29-31,

52-63, 89, 98-99, 104). However, Eriksson does not specifically disclose first and

second coder-decoders.

It should be noted that Eriksson discloses the transceiver of fig.2 used within the

mobile station 13 as well in the BTS 17 (figs. 1-2, paragraph 52) in which the MS 13

transmits the TFCI to the BSS, wherein Eriksson also indicate that the TFCI is

coder/decoder mode (paragraph 66). this TFCI is obviously a first coder-decoder mode

indication. This TFCI is received by the transceiver (also fig.2) of the BTS, the BTS

selects one of a plurality of stored TFCIs corresponding to the received TFCI and send

to the TX for transmitting, wherein the selected TFCI is obviously a second TFCI or

second coder-decoder (paragraphs 59-61, 89, 98-99). Therefore, it would have been

obviously for one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have the

teaching of Eriksson in order to improve the IP packet system performance.

Regarding claim 2, Eriksson further discloses the BSS (RNC) is used as the

another element (fig.1-2).

Regarding claim 3, Eriksson further discloses an interface (#17) between a

mobile terminal and a base station (fig.1).

Regarding claim 4, Eriksson further discloses the TFCI (first coder-decoder mode

Indication) and associated TFCI (second coder-decoder mode indication) are stored in

a table (#14 of fig.2) of a coder-decoder mode indication correspondence storage

device (paragraphs 59-61, figs.2-5).

Regarding claim 5, Eriksson further discloses wherein in a data packet coming

from a mobile terminal and including a TFCI value and AMR value (paragraphs 87-89).

Regarding claim 6, Eriksson further discloses wherein the TFCI indications and

the RFCI indications represent a coder-decoder mode (paragraph 66).

Regarding claim 7, Eriksson further discloses parameters, which represent a

specific coder-decoder mode with an RFCI (for reception side) value, which is

exchanged by the coder-decoder mode indication exchange system for the RFCI value

and the requested RFCI value (paragraphs 5, 73, 86, 102, figs. 2,13-14). It should be

noted that since the exchange the RFCI and TFCI between the mobile station and the

BSS, which means the RFCI , TF CI, USF, CRC, RLC DATA BLOCK. These

parameters are considered as SDU parameters

Regarding claim 10, Eriksson further discloses wherein an IP packet sent by a

mobile terminal is segmented into data blocks that fits one transport channel schemes

(paragraphs 21-22, 5-6) which means it is divided into RAB sub-flows) and provided

with values for TFCI and TFCI requested and sent (figs.13-14).

Regarding claim 11, Eriksson further discloses wherein in the transceiver (fig.2,

paragraph 52) of the BSS, the TFCI (for transmission) value and the TFCI requested

value are exchanged for the corresponding RFCI (for reception) value and RFCI

requested value of the Optimized Codec Support Frame (paragraphs 59-61, fig.13-14).

Regarding claim12, Eriksson further discloses wherein a header is prefixed to

the Support Frame and forwarded to a Gateway GPRS Support Node via a Serving

GPRS Support Node (figs. 13-14, paragraphs 12, 22, 92-94).

Regarding claims 13-16, Eriksson discloses the transport frame with TFCI

(figs.13-14) used from a different layer (mobile station layer, GPRS layer, BTS layer)

(paragraphs 92-94). Eriksson does not specifically discloses the frame data with the

TFCI is sent and received by the GPRS, however, since the IP packet of Eriksson is

transmitted and received from the GPRS, EGPRS, Internet, which is obviously the

system as taught by Eriksson including a gateway GPRS node, serving GPRS node to support the packet transmission in the IP system.

Regarding claim 17, Eriksson discloses the transceiver (fig.2, paragraph 52) used to change the TFCI in the mobile station and the base transceiver (RNC) (for example each transceiver selects a new transport format wherein the new transport format included a TFCI) (paragraphs 52-58).

Regarding claim 18, Eriksson discloses a device for selecting data packets transmitted between terminals and coded with negotiated TFCI (coder-decoder) modes (fig.2, paragraphs 59-61), a table (#14 of figs.2, 15) stored in a transceiver (fig.2) of BSS, a TFCI (coder-decoder) mode indication exchange systems for selecting a first RFCI (for reception) value with a second RFCI value (fig. 4, 11, 14, paragraphs 89, 99, 101) ; an element (radio block inter-leaver for interleaving (modulating or converting) IP data packets to Optimized Codec Support Frames (a frame as shown in figs. 13-14) and for selected one of listed RFCI (for reception) values with RFCI values specified in the data packets; and an element (radio block 25 of fig.2 for de-interleaving (demodulating) Optimized Codec Support Frame back to IP data packets (figs. 13-14). However, Eriksson fails to teach the terms "comparing" and "converting".

It should be noted that, Eriksson discloses the step of determining prior to selecting one of the TFCI to be used (paragraph 89, 98-99), which is obviously that Eriksson has to compare the TFCI prior to selecting one of the TFCI. Furthermore, Eriksson also teaches a radio block (de-) interleaver (#25 of fig.2) for transmitting/receiving, for encoding and decoding the received/transmitted data packet

(fig.11, paragraphs 52, 92), which is obviously that the radio block 25 includes a

converter for converting the received/transmitted data packet.

Regarding claim 19, Eriksson further discloses an element of a Gateway GPRS

Support Node (paragraphs 92-94).

Regarding claim 20, Eriksson further discloses the device is it own node with

access via an IP protocol (paragraphs 30-31).

3.   Claims 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Eriksson et al. (2002/0164980) in view of Chuah (6,839,339).

Regarding claim 8, Eriksson discloses wherein the IP packet is converted to an

Frame format (figs.13-14) for transport in a tunnel and divided into RAB sub-flows for

transport between the BSS and mobile terminal (paragraphs 30, 65, 87, 88, 102, figs.

2-3,6, 6A, 11, 13). It should be noted that Eriksson discloses the transceiver at base

station applying each frame format according to an TFCI and IP packet for each

transport channels with optimized VoIP or schemes (paragraph 30) with a codec AMR

(paragraph 29, 87) which means Eriksson obviously teach the step of :optimized codec

support frame format". However, Eriksson fails to teach GTP.

Chuah, in the same field of invention, discloses a frame format for transport in a

GTP tunnel (abstract). Therefore, it would have been obviously for one skilled in the art

at the time the invention was made to have Eriksson, modified by Chuah in order to

make sure a transmission packet arrived at a desired destination.

Regarding claim 9, Eriksson further discloses Support Frame by the RFCI value, the RFCI requested value (figs.13-14), a sequence of fields is added as required (figs. 4, 7-14).

4.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Simon Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-7894. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 7:00 AM to 4:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward F. Urban, can be reached on (571) 272-7899.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

600 Dulany, Alexandria, VA 22314

Or faxed to:

(571) 273-8300 (for formal communications intended for entry)

Hand-delivered response should be brought to Customer Service Window located at the Randolph Building, 401 Dulany, Alexandria, VA, 22314.

1/18/07

Simon Nguyen

SIMON NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER